

Hon. John Quincy Adams.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1824.

[NO. 225.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Debates on the CAUCUS.

Mr. M. Auley observed, that these resolutions proposed to instruct our members of congress not to go into caucus at Washington, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the presidency. As to go into a caucus with closed doors, he was not for it. But as to their holding a meeting for the purpose of determining which of the candidates now before the public, it will be best to unite in supporting, he could see no objection to it; but he did not believe the General Assembly had any thing to do with it. We came here, said he, to legislate for the state, and not to instruct our members of congress as to their duty. They received their powers from the same source which gave us ours, and we must all account to our constituents for our conduct. He was willing to record his vote against interfering with what did not belong to us.

Gentlemen, said he, talk about Republicanism. He had always been a Republican; nor had he ever back-slided, and he hoped he never should to the day of his death!
Mr. Fisher said, it was with unfeigned reluctance he rose to address the house a second time on this subject. When he opened this debate, he had explicitly stated, that his remarks should be confined to the subject of caucus, but that if other gentlemen chose to enlarge the limits of discussion, and bring in the presidential question, he, for one, was willing to meet them. They done so, and he felt himself bound to redeem his pledge.

Before I advance to the presidential question, said Mr. F. I must bestow a few more passing remarks on what has fallen from some of the gentlemen who have followed me in the debate. In the course of my previous remarks, I had rejoiced at the downfall of party, and that the season had come when he could meet and hold friendly intercourse without the embittered recollections of party rancor and rage; but when, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "we are all republicans—all Federalists." To these expressions of mine, the gentleman from Beaufort, (Mr. Blackledge) declares his dissent, and with a doleful face, laments that the elements of society are no longer lashed into strife by party violence. (Mr. Blackledge here declared himself misunderstood, and gave other explanations.) Mr. F. said, he would not attribute such motives to the gentleman from Beaufort, but there were men, whose importance in society mainly depends on the existence of faction:—as party men, they have some chance of getting forward, but on the score of personal merit, they have no hopes: These are the sort of men, that were sorry to see peace and harmony restored to the bosom of society: these are the men, when party is down, who may exclaim, "Othello's occupation's gone." For my part, said Mr. F. if my humble merits are not sufficient, to gain me the confidence of the people, let me dwell in obscurity forever.

The gentleman from Caswell (Mr. Brown) seems to be in a terrible rage against Felix Grundy, and against the State of Tennessee. No one on this side of the question, had even mentioned the name of Mr. Grundy; but it appears, that gentleman had brought before the Tennessee Legislature, Resolutions disapproving a Caucus, and this was what had awakened the anger of the gentleman. Mr. Grundy, no doubt, would feel extremely mortified, if he knew the very humble opinion entertained of him by the gentleman from Caswell. But, Tennessee, it appears, has also incurred his censures. According to him, she is a factious State; she refuses Kentucky the privilege of suing in her Courts; her example, therefore, should have no influence on us. Sir, it may suit the gentleman's purpose now, to speak thus of Tennessee—a State composed of emigrants from North-Carolina—the same kind of people with ourselves—our kindred and our friends; but the time is not long gone by, when the name of Tennessee was sounded in very different accents. Yes, Sir, when the gentleman from Caswell, like myself, and most of the members of this House, were enjoying the safe comforts of home, the brave men of Tennessee,

with Jackson at their head, were fighting the battles of the nation; while we were in our warm chambers secure from danger, they were facing the enemy in the woods of Tallidaga, or on the banks of the Mississippi. Then, Tennessee was not a factious State; her fame was sounded by every tongue; but the Legislature of Tennessee have set their faces against the detestable practice of Caucusing, and therefore, in the imagination of the gentleman, she has become a factious State. (Mr. Brown here explained—he never doubted the bravery of Tennessee.) Mr. F. continued—the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Taylor) has misrepresented me, in his reply to some of my remarks: not intentionally, I am sure, but through misconception. Mr. F. here noticed several remarks made by Mr. T. and replied to them.

The gentleman, said Mr. F. and others have called upon us to show them any clause in the Constitution, which forbids members of Congress from holding Caucuses. What, Sir, because there is no clause which says, "Members of Congress shall not hold Caucuses," does it follow that they may hold them? If members of Congress are permitted to do every thing not expressly prohibited to them, then their power would be unlimited indeed. But, Sir, this is not the way to construe the Constitution. The General Government is one of delegated powers. The Constitution expressly gives or plainly implies, all the powers to be exercised by its agents, and Members of Congress cannot justly do a single act not authorized by the Constitution. With more propriety, then, can we call upon the gentleman to show that part of the Constitution which authorizes members of Congress to hold Caucuses for the nomination of President of the United States. But, Sir, there is a clause of the Constitution which plainly prohibits Congressional Caucuses for that purpose; it can be found in the second article. In his former remarks he had gone into the arguments to show, that these Caucuses were against the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution, and he would not now travel over the same ground.

Mr. F. said, the gentleman from Beaufort had told us what a wonderful Republican Mr. Crawford is—and had talked much about his "public services," and his economy. He had told us, too, that Mr. Calhoun is a Federalist, and that he is extravagant; but the gentleman has not condescended to furnish the proofs either of Mr. Crawford's Republicanism, or Mr. Calhoun's Federalism—of the economy of the one, or the extravagance of the other. Nor has he pointed out, when and where these "public services" of Mr. Crawford were performed.—Empty assertions are not proofs, and these are the only kind the gentleman has furnished. But, said Mr. F. as the friends of Mr. Crawford are either unwilling or unable to furnish the evidence of all fine things they tell us of, let us go back a few years and examine for ourselves. I shall not, said Mr. F. go back to the career of Mr. Crawford in Georgia, before he entered Congress, nor shall notice his Federalism of '98, and his written approval of the Alien and Sedition laws of John Adams—we will take him up after he went to Congress.

The "public services" of this candidate, said Mr. F. may be arranged under three divisions: 1st. Those he performed in Congress. 2d. His diplomatic achievements. 3d. Since he has been Secretary of the Treasury. First, then, in Congress. What did Mr. Crawford do to distinguish himself, during the period he was in Congress? What important measure did he devise and support? His speech in favor of the renewal of the old United States Bank, is the only evidence his friends pretend to furnish in support of his claims to talents and services. Now, Sir, I do not pretend to deny that Mr. Crawford has talents; he certainly has more than ordinary talents, but they are of a particular cast, they are better adapted to the management of a party than to the high duties of President. But, Sir, this speech of his does not prove him to possess either talents or correct principles. It will

be recollected, that Mr. Gallatin was in favor of renewing the charter: Mr. Crawford was on the Committee charged with the subject, and Mr. Gallatin had put the Committee in full possession of all the reasons and arguments in favor of the measure. Arguments being thus furnished to the Committee, surely it did not require great talents to bring them forth in the form of a speech. Men of much less talents than Mr. Crawford could have done it. The fact is, Mr. Gallatin's agency in this business was so well understood at the time, that the speech was called "Gallatin's speech." Whether it was proper to renew the charter of the old U. States Bank, is not necessary now to enquire: It is, however, certain, that the Republicans were opposed to it, and defeated the measure. The great bulk of the stock was owned by foreigners or political opponents, and the republicans contended that to renew it, would in fact be re-establishing it for the benefit of foreigners. Here, then, Mr. Crawford separated from the Republicans.

Again, When Mr. Jefferson came into the administration, he determined to follow the course of Washington, in regard to our foreign relations—he adopted the neutral policy. In this he persisted; but in the year 1807, the affairs of this nation began to reach a crisis which required the adoption of other measures. Accordingly, in the session of 1807, Mr. Jefferson, in a message, recommends that Congress should "make preparations for whatever events may grow out of the present crisis;" and as a preparatory step, he recommends the Embargo. The object of the Embargo was to save the immense mercantile capital of the country, from being captured under the French Decrees, and the British Orders in Council. The necessity of the measure was so apparent, that in the Senate, it met with the support of both parties, only six voting against it, five of these were the most violent of the Federalists, and the other one was W. H. Crawford. Here, then, a second time, we see this gentleman deserting from the Republicans. All parties admit, that the Embargo was a wise and necessary measure as preparatory to war; but when it was turned into a substitute for war, the Federalists, and the great bulk of the Republicans, began to reprobate it. Mr. Crawford, however, thought otherwise. In 1807, he separated from the Republicans, in laying the Embargo, and in 1809, when the Republicans, nay, the voice of the nation called out for its repeal, he voted against its repeal. If the Embargo was wrong in 1807, how came it right in 1809? Let the friends of the Candidate explain this inconsistency?

Again, In 1810, the Administration, finding that our affairs were rapidly approaching a crisis that would most probably result in war, began seriously to make the necessary preparations for that event. Among the measures recommended by the President, and adopted by Congress, was a Bill "for fitting out, and manning, the frigates belonging to the United States." Against this measure, Mr. Crawford, and five others voted. He not only voted against the organization of our small navy, at that critical period, but he broke silence, and delivered a flaming speech against the navy. In the course of his speech, he calls the navy "a fungus on the body politic," and censures Mr. Jefferson for not going farther than he did, in destroying it—he ridicules the navy's being of any service in the event of war—and talks loudly of England with her thousand ships. It is the event in this speech too, that he delivers his sarcasms against Mr. Madison, and ridicules his message; in which he also ridicules the maxim of Washington—"that to be prepared for war, is the best method to preserve peace." Sir, said Mr. F. let any candid man read this speech, and he will no longer doubt Mr. Crawford's fixed hostility to the navy. But fortunately for the nation, Congress did not adopt Mr. Crawford's notions of the navy; if they had, the last war could not be written in as bright characters as it now will be.

When, continued Mr. F. the nation

was driven, by the aggression of Great Britain, to the alternative of war, Mr. Crawford was pursuing a doubtful course in Congress. He, however, made his peace with the administration, by giving a silent vote for the measure; and then managed to be appointed a Minister resident at a Foreign Court, where he would be beyond danger, and clear of responsibility. This brings us to the second division—his diplomatic services. And here, said Mr. F. I call upon his friends to show what he did while Minister in France? What Treaty did he negotiate, or in what correspondence did he sustain the character of the country? We may look in vain for such—if there ever were any, they have been suppressed, like other documents. He continued in Paris enjoying his \$9,000 out-fit, and his \$9,000 annual salary, until the war was over—he then returns to scheme for higher honors. His attempts at the Presidency, in 1816, cannot be forgotten by this House. So much for his diplomacy. Let us now come to the third division of his "public services" and examine his achievements in the Treasury Department.

What new source of revenue has the present Secretary of the Treasury discovered since he came into that department? or what plans has he adopted to render more secure, and less expensive, the collection of the duties under the existing laws? His friends before this, have been asked, but have not been able to answer.

Mr. F. said, he would compare some of his estimates made in his annual reports, with the true results furnished by himself in his subsequent reports. In his report of 16th December 1816, the Customs for 1817 was estimated at 12 millions dollars; but in his report of 1817, it turned out 22 millions—or 10 millions more than his previous estimate.

In his report of 1817, he estimates that the permanent revenue, will be 24,323,000 dollars, the very next year, however, falls short of this estimate more than 2½ millions, even after deducting the internal duties.

In his annual report of 1819, he says "It is presumed that the revenue which shall accrue during the present year from imports and tonnage may be considered as the average amount which will be annually received from that source of revenue." This amount turned out to be \$21,828,453. The revenue from that source for 1819, was \$17,116,702. For 1820, was about 12 millions, or more than 9 millions less than the estimate; for 1821, was 19 millions, or three millions less; which makes the average for these 3 years, about 5 millions less than the Secretary's permanent estimate.

Here, then, we see, how wide of the mark his estimates have turned out.

This fatal error in the Secretary, in estimating the permanent revenue at nearly 22 millions, is the true cause of many of the embarrassments that followed. It is with Congress as with individuals; place surplus funds at their disposal, and they cannot rest till they spend it. Mr. Crawford had made Congress believe, that the permanent revenue would be 22 millions, which would be several millions annually more than was wanted for the ordinary expenses of Government.—Congress had to devise some way to get rid of this surplus fund; but the surplus turned out a deficit, and loans became necessary.

[Mr. Fisher's remarks to be concluded next week.]

A communication in the last Raleigh Star, has the following quaint observations in it:

As ancient story goes, the Pope gave England to a Spaniard, on the condition that he would give him, but the Radical prints of the present day, more generous, but more fallible, than the Pope, have given the State of North Carolina to Mr. Secretary Crawford, whether he can get it or not; and nothing remains to complete the transfer but the ceremony of delivery; not, indeed, by turf or twig, but by ballot; and so confident have been the assurances, and so great the imposition on this subject, by the Radical prints at home, that they seem to have obtained some credence abroad, and given such impetus to the party, that they may attempt the burling of other states."

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
February 24, 1824. 96

State of North-Carolina.

THE Public Treasurer, viewing the Act of the last Assembly, (Chapter XL) passed for the relief of the Purchasers of the Cherokee Lands heretofore sold under the authority of this state, as conferring a great and singular favor on that description of his fellow-citizens; and being anxiously desirous that they should avail themselves of the favor and indulgence of the state, thus generously and unexpectedly extended and proffered to them; and wishing, withal, to put from himself the painful necessity of performing the truly irksome and very unpleasant duties required of him by the said Act, in the event of the failure of the Purchasers, or any of them, to avail themselves of its generous and accommodating provisions; takes the liberty, as a friend who endeavored to aid and assist, to the utmost of his very limited abilities, in obtaining the passage of the Act above mentioned, to advise and entreat all concerned that they promptly and industriously make the necessary preparation, and come or send to Raleigh within the time fixed and limited by the law, and thus avail themselves of its kind and indulgent provisions. Should any Purchaser suffer the present opportunity to pass away unimproved, the Treasurer is fully persuaded that no application for other or further indulgence of the like kind will, at any time hereafter, prove successful, or be sustained.

The Legislature has already gone so far and done so much, in the law referred to, that few indeed can hope, or even wish it to do more.

The Public Treasurer may possibly be mistaken; but he certainly and truly does believe and consider all hope or expectation of future Legislative interference, or of further stay or indulgence, in regard to the monies due or becoming due from the Purchasers of Cherokee Lands as aforesaid, as being entirely hopeless and forlorn.

October next is the day fixed on by law, for settling the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant fashions as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelices can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRICE.

July 30, 1824. 1129

Cheap Religious Tracts.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for "the American Tract Society," has received from the general depository, a great variety of interesting religious Tracts, which he is instructed to sell at the rate of 10 pages for a cent, 100 pages for ten cents, &c. Ministers of the Gospel, instructors of youth, benevolent societies and individuals, are respectfully invited to forward their orders for these valuable little publications.
DANIEL GOULD.

Statesville, Aug. 16, 1824. 6125

All Persons

INDEBTED to the subscriber, are respectfully, but earnestly, requested to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the 1st day of October next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1824. 118

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late residence of Jacob Albright, dec'd, ten miles south-west of Salisbury, on the 19th of October next, all the personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a Wagon and Greys; Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Due attendance by us,

JOHN ALBRIGHT, 2d Adm'r.

JACOB ALBRIGHT, 3d Adm'r.

Salisbury, Sept. 3, 1824. 6127

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 27

Fresh Goods.
THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of
All kinds of Goods:
and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. **MURPHY & BROWN.**
Concord, Sept. 1824. 148
Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Packets for Philadelphia.
THE subscriber having established a line of Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.
JAMES PATTON, jr.
Commission Merchant, No. 23 north Front Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 1, 1824.

A Warning.
THE subscribers having been duly appointed, at Lincoln Court, July session, 1824, Administrators of the estate of Henry Conner, dec'd late of said county, hereby notify all who are indebted to the estate, to come forward, without delay, and make payment, or enter into such arrangements as will be satisfactory and safe to the Administrators. All debts which may not be so arranged previous to the Lincoln court in October next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
Likewise, all persons having claims against the said estate, are invited to present them for settlement, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.
JOHN F. BREVARD,
DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Lincoln co. July 31st, 1824. 61/26

Boot and Shoe Establishment
REMOVED.
EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, is not to be surpassed in this line, and will be faithfully attended to.
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1r

For Sale, the Celebrated Horse
NAPOLÉON.
THE subscriber offers for sale this much admired Stallion; which, if not sold previous to Tuesday of October Superior Court, will, on that day, be exposed to public auction. Terms made known on application.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, Sept. 21, 1824. 41/27

IWILL pay an adequate reward to any person, who will apprehend and secure in jail, a negro girl named *Mancy*. She ran away from me some time in August, and is believed to be in company with a negro man named Billy, the property of James Huie, of this place. She is of ordinary size, apt to smile when spoken to, and is between 25 and 30 years of age.
SAMUEL LANDER.
Salisbury, Sept. 7, 1824. 31/25

NEW SUPPLY OF
FRESH GOODS.
THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
J. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 61/24
N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

For Sale,
ATRACT of Land, on Dutchman's creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, formerly owned by George Mumford, Esq. and by him sold to Broadfoot, containing about five hundred acres. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to Baswell Gather, Esq. Mocksville.
J. M. HAND, Augusta, Geo.
N. B. The public are cautioned against trespassing on, or trading for, said land, as I have a warrant title for the same. **J. M. HAND.**
Sept. 8, 1824. 31/25

Strayed away
FROM the subscriber, on the 15th of April last, two COLTS; one three years old Filly, light sorrel, with a large star in her forehead, fourteen hands high; one bay horse colt, one year old past. Any person who will give the subscriber information of the said colts, by writing to the post-office in Salisbury, or otherwise, shall be reasonably rewarded.
VALENTINE BIRD.
Salisbury, Sept. 7, 1824. 31/26

The Militia Laws,
REVISED and published this year, under the direction of the Adjutant General, and comprising all the laws passed by the General Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1824.
The Synod of North-Carolina will meet in the town of Statesville, Fredell county, on the 1st Thursday (the 7th day) of October next. By order.
Sept. 18, 1824.

We are desired to say, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, will be in Salisbury on Saturday and Sunday, the 16th and 17th days of October—and at Christ's Church (Rowan co.) on Wednesday and Thursday previous, the 13th and 14th days of October; at which times and places the Rev. Bishop will administer the holy ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and the rites of Confirmation.

"Hostis Caucasus," shall appear next week; also, the address on "Independence of character."

The Rowan Agricultural Show and Fair, will be held in Salisbury, on the last Thursday and Friday (the 28th and 29th days) of October next. In our next paper, we will give a list of premiums to be awarded to competitors.

We were wrong in stating that the lump of gold lately found in Montgomery county, which weighed 4 lbs. 11 oz., was the largest ever found in the state. A piece weighing about 28lb. was found in Cabarrus county, a few years since.

The following communication from one of the persons who attended the small meeting held in Concord the Saturday after the election, for the declared purpose of getting up an Adams ticket, came to hand in time for an earlier insertion than this; but absence of the Editor, and the multiplicity and urgency of the objects that claim his attention, have hitherto rendered it inconvenient to accompany the piece with such a commentary as its peculiar nature calls for; and we even now cannot do it that justice our situation as a sentinel on the ramparts of the Charter of the people's rights, demands of us.

At the time we gave place to the address of the Concord meeting, we expressed our regret at the attempt to divide the people; but we insinuated nothing as to the sincerity of their motives. On the contrary we bore testimony to the independent character of some of the persons there present. In the face of this, the writer of the following piece holds out the idea that we impugned their motives! Whether this perversion of our expressions arose from malice or ignorance, we leave to the decision of those who candidly read our remarks. We believe there is not a paper in the state that has more liberally admitted communications that conflicted with its own doctrines, than ours. And when such communications are published in our columns, it is surely a right we have, and one that shall be exercised as far as our humble abilities will admit, to express our reasons for dissenting from the writer.

As to the Concord meeting, we published nothing but facts. 1st, that it was held in a back room of a store-house; 2d, that no previous written notice was given; and, 3d, that only ten or twelve persons were present, whose names we could give, if necessary. Has the following writer denied these facts? No, he cannot deny them.

While on the subject, we will state, as information to be relied upon, that *Ben'n. S. King*, Esq. of Raleigh, who was appointed agent by the Concord meeting, has declined acting the part assigned to him. Although a firm friend to Mr. Adams's election, Mr. King is unwilling to have any hand in a scheme that will further the views of the caucus party. We can also state, that application was made, on behalf of the little meeting, to a gentleman of Lincoln county, of high standing, to suffer his name to be used on an Adams electoral ticket. He, too, does not prefer Gen. Jackson, but is opposed to the caucus measures, and for that reason will not lend his name to any scheme that will injure the cause of the people and aid the caucus. These are not solitary instances in the state, of high-minded men sacrificing their personal predilections to the good of the cause; it is common throughout the state—and it affords a full assurance, that all the hopes and plans of the caucus managers will eventuate in failure and disappointment. We believe, too, that the ten or a dozen individuals who convened in Concord, will ere long, rejoice that they have not been able to raise up a third ticket in the state, to divide and distract the people, and aid the caucusites, to whom they seem to be so much opposed.

With these remarks, we will present to our readers the following communication from one of the members of the Concord meeting. We could wish that there was less evidence of angry feeling contained in it, inasmuch as its present shape will give the radicals too much cause to cry out, that the friends of Jackson and Adams are quarrelling among themselves. The Wilmington editor, the other day, in noticing the address of the Concord meeting, headed his remarks with the following indecent expression: "When rogues disagree, honest men must rejoice"—thus plainly implying that the friends of Jackson and Adams are rogues, and the supporters of caucus honest men! Such monstrous perversion of terms must be reprobated by every honest politician. The caucus mouth-piece at Raleigh seems, too, to chuckle with delight at the bare prospect of dissension among the people. Since that paper's desertion of Mr. Adams, its first favorite, it seems to enter with increased and intolerant zeal into the cause of its new favorites, Crawford and Gallatin. The little ten

by twelve paper printed at Milton, on the skirts of Virginia, and which smacks as rank of the Old Dominion's politics as the Enquirer itself,—has also yelped forth its denunciations against all who will not vote at the Richmond party may dictate. It swears all true Republicans will vote that way. When the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams see such virulent and uncharitable declarations against them,—calling them rogues, not true Republicans, and such coarse and indecent expressions,—how can they yield to any measure that might have a tendency to give success to the cause supported by such means?

Mr. White: As you have thought proper to call in question the motives that induced the publication in the Carolinian, calling on the friends of Mr. Adams to form an electoral ticket, with a view of promoting his election to the Presidency of the United States, you have charged them with a design of thereby favouring the election of William H. Crawford. As one of the individuals concerned in that publication, I can assure you that no such intention existed in the mind of any person who was a member of that meeting; nor do I believe it is the wish of any of the numerous friends of Mr. Adams in this county. Their object is to secure the election of Mr. Adams. As to the wish of Mr. Crawford's friends to have an Adams ticket formed, I know not; they are so few in this county, that I have had no conversation with any of them on the subject; nor have I ever heard that it was their wish, only through the newspapers, the editors of which advocate the cause of Gen. Jackson, and who, (to use an epithet in your remarks,) are like all other tyrants, jealous and vindictive. I therefore can readily believe that the friends of Gen. Jackson do not wish that a ticket should be formed for Mr. Adams. Their wish is (if I am not mistaken) to keep Mr. Adams as much out of view as possible, believing him to be the most prominent candidate, and the one who stands most in the way of their favourite. They, therefore, wish to blend the election of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams together, and in this way secure the vote of the state to Gen. Jackson; for I presume it will not be controverted, that if the persons who are nominated on what is called the People's Ticket should be elected, they will vote for Gen. Jackson. This is the reason why the friends of Mr. Adams wish a separate ticket; and this, if I am not mistaken, is the true reason why the friends of the General do not wish it. The editor of the Raleigh Star has been careful to collect all the votes given throughout the state on the Presidential question at the different company musters, when a goodly number of those who voted were youths, under age; and he has given the amount for the General in round numbers, at 8,220. This, after all the exertions of his friends, and all the excitement that they could produce by the (now) odious name of caucus, is an imposing number. out of at least sixty or seventy thousand voters in the state. The appellation given to the Jackson ticket is an imposing one; and I rejoice that it is so, for we, the People, if left to ourselves, will almost always act right. But this is not the first time that good names have been given to wrong motives, in order to deceive us.

I will notice one statement more in your editorial remarks. It is this: you say you were informed by a correspondent, an eye-witness, &c.; which statement shews, if it shews any thing, that the meeting was held in a back room, intending to convey an idea that it was held privately. If this is the information intended to be given, and in this way I understand it, your correspondent is guilty of a wilful misrepresentation—knowing, as he did, that the court-house in Concord was occupied by workmen, preparing materials for a new court-house; and that the meeting was held in a store-house, as public as any other house in the village. That there was no written notice, inviting the citizens to attend, I readily admit; but that it had been publicly talked of [!] for some time, and on the two days of election immediately before the day on which it was held, the eye-witness will not deny. As to a majority of the friends of Mr. Adams in Concord, not attending the meeting, suspecting that all was not fair, I can only say I never heard it, either before or since the meeting, only as you give it from your correspondent. I had heard two individuals express their fears that it would injure the cause of the People's Ticket. One of them, some weeks before, was very anxious for such a meeting; the other (perhaps) is a late correspondent of yours, under the name of Publius.

UNION.
We invite the attention of our readers to the piece over the signature of "Union," which will be found below. The important proposition and the good sense contained in it, cannot fail of attracting the attention of all who feel an interest in the contest now going on in the state, between the people on the one hand, and the caucus on the other.
That there are a few of the friends of Mr. Adams, honest and conscientious men, who heretofore have desired to see a separate ticket started

for him, cannot be denied; but the number of those who wish such a course pursued, always small, is less now than ever before. The great anxiety of the caucus party to conjure up a third ticket, and their insidious efforts to stir up dissension among the people, have not escaped the notice of the friends of Mr. Adams; nor are they ignorant of the motives that prompt such a course of conduct on the part of the caucusites, nor blind to the consequences that would result from the success of these deep-laid plans. With a full knowledge, therefore, of these movements, the friends of Mr. Adams will not be led into the snares spread for them by radical device. Indeed, as far as our information extends, we believe the friends of Mr. Adams are opposed to any step that might, by possibility, increase the chance of success to the anti-constitutional party. For this reason, we feel assured that the plan proposed by "Union," will meet with the sanction of the friends both of Messrs. Jackson and Adams. In our humble opinion, it is the one by which each of us may vote for the man of our choice, and yet not endanger, by division, the great principles and just rights for which we are contending. That the caucus party will try to defeat the plan, by endeavoring to excite both the friends of Jackson and Adams against it, must be expected. Indeed, we may anticipate every scheme and device that they can fall upon to divide us. Their only hope is, to divide the people; but we think the people are too well informed, and have too much at stake, to suffer themselves to be divided. If they prove true to their own interest, they must triumph—and it will be a glorious triumph of principle, and of the constitution.

FROM THE HALIFAX STAR
The People's Ticket of this state was formed by that numerous class of citizens who steadfastly adhere to the republican principles of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and who are, of course, opposed to the Radical innovation which is attempted to be introduced into the politics of our country by Mr. Secretary Crawford and his adherents. The professed and real object of the Ticket was to unite all the friends of the administration in opposing Mr. Crawford. It was known that there were several candidates for the high office of President, whose political opinions had been formed in the good old republican school—whose views were totally different from those of the new sect—and who would probably so divide the votes of the state as to endanger the common cause. To defeat the Radical party was the most important object; and, as a means, it was proposed that all the friends of the anti-radical candidates should join, by mutual sacrifices, in one band, and act in concert. To this end it was agreed that the Electors on the People's Ticket should give their united strength to such republican candidate (in opposition to the Caucus Ticket) as should about the time of the election, appear to be the most prominent on the list.

The election now draws near; and many of the friends, both of Gen. Jackson and of Mr. Adams, have expressed a desire to try the relative strength of their respective favorites. To fulfil this desire, and to arrest, if possible, the intrigues of the opposite party, on this subject, a friend of the People's Ticket begs leave to recommend to the serious consideration of all who feel an interest in that Ticket, the following proposition:—Let each voter, at the election, designate his ballot by the words "JACKSON TICKET," or "ADAMS TICKET," as his choice may be; let each ballot contain the same names for Electors, viz. those that are placed on the People's Ticket. Let the sheriffs or returning officers be requested, when they call out the votes, to proclaim the distinctive character of each ballot. Let the Inspectors of the polls be requested to note and distinguish the votes for Jackson and for Adams; and let returns from each county be faithfully made, with the general returns.

It is hoped that the officers of the polls will have no objection to the accommodation of their fellow-citizens, in bestowing the additional labour thus requested; but, should any of them refuse, the friends of the People's Ticket will find no difficulty in selecting two or more respectable persons, who will undertake to keep the polls and make returns. The candidates on the People's Ticket will, no doubt, pledge themselves to vote, if elected, for Jackson or Adams, according to the returns of the balloting, giving their votes to him who shall appear to stand highest on the polls.

By this mode, it will be perceived, the respective friends of Jackson and Adams will have all the benefit of separate Tickets, as against each other, and at the same time the more important advantage of union in the common cause. Every man may use his influence to promote the election of his particular favorite, without diminishing the strength of the united party against the innovators and radicals; and, under this arrangement, either his first or his second choice is certainly secured.

We should consider the election of the Radical Candidate to the Presidential Chair as a great national evil—one which we ought to avoid by all honourable means. I, therefore, earnestly recommend the adoption of the plan here proposed, as the surest method of preventing jealousies

and divisions. And I beg leave to recommend that all the Editors in the state, friendly to the People's Ticket, publish this article.

SOMETHING ODD!
In the Raleigh Register of the 14th inst. we see this curious announcement of a marriage—"Married, IN Panther creek, Duplin county, on the 2d Sept. Dr. John Wright to Miss Sarah Dunn." This is the first time we recollect of hearing of the rites of matrimony being administered IN a creek! Hymen must have been in a merry mood, truly, to place his shrine in a creek, for his devotees to worship at. But perhaps these votaries of his required a little cold water, to cool down the fire of their love!! Or, if these speculations should prove to be mere vagaries of our own, we would thank the Register to explain, whether it was by some unaccountable freak of Dr. Wright's, in getting married "by immersion," or whether it was by a strange hallucination of the Editors, that the announcement of the doctor's nuptials appeared in so ludicrous a wording.

Sickness.—The Jackson (Tennessee) Gazette, of the 28th ult. states, that the bilious fever was so prevalent in that village, as to require the unceasing efforts of free physicians to attend the sick. The Gazette adds, that it was a season of general sickness throughout West Tennessee. The same paper says, that, on the 22d ult. a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in that place, and the adjacent country.

The Halifax (North-Carolina) Free Press, of the 17th inst. says that bilious complaints, to an alarming extent, prevail in that county, more particularly among the blacks. The town, however, was healthy.

The Fayetteville paper, of the 16th inst. says, that, although the heavy rains, which had fallen in torrents, for thirteen days in succession, had much injured the crops on the low grounds, yet they had had a corresponding good effect, in opening the navigation of the Cape Fear river.

A New-Orleans paper, of the 14th ult. says: "No new case of the yellow fever has been reported to the board of health, for the last three days."

The Halifax Free Press states, that the war was making great ravages in the cotton; and that, from appearance, not more than half the usual crop would be made this season. The crop of cotton in the western part of the state, will fall at least one fourth short of what it promised two months ago.

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 16th inst. states, that the commissioners appointed by the Governor to treat with the Cherokee Indians, have accomplished their object, and concluded a treaty, which only requires the sanction of the Legislature to become valid.

The contract embraces thirty-eight reservations held by Cherokees under the treaties of 1817—19, and will put at rest the disputed title to lands which the state had sold for about 25,000 dollars. In addition, the state has obtained about fifteen thousand acres superior quality. The lands are to be paid for at Franklin, in Haywood county, the first Monday in May next.

The thirty-eight claims were all which appeared legal, although a few Cherokees appear to have rights in equity.

HORRID PIRACIES.
From Havana it is stated that captain Graham, of the British frigate Icarus, hired a launch from the merchants of that place, armed it and his own boats, arrived at a piratical rendezvous at Cayo Blanco in the bay of Honda, where they saw a schooner and sloop, with about seventy pirates. On the approach of the boats, the pirates jumped overboard and got into their own boats, pulling for shore. Captain Graham pursued and killed six of them, and then returned to the schooner and sloop, in company with which was the brig Henry, of Hartford, Connecticut. On board of her, he found captain Rhodes and his crew in a state of intense suffering from the cruelty of the pirates. They also found twelve vessels burnt to the water's edge, and ascertained that THESE PIRATES HAD MURDERED ALL THEIR CREWS, CONSISTING OF 150 PERSONS! Captain Graham returned to Havana on the 26th of August. Captain Rhodes had been shockingly treated by the pirates, twice hung up, a knife run across his throat, he and his crew confined in the hold, and they were to have been murdered if they had not been relieved by captain Graham.

Franklin Gaz.

By the following paragraph in an Ohio paper, it would seem that the spirit of the turf is spreading in that direction:

"The celebrated Kentucky horse WHIP has recently been purchased by a sporting gentleman of this place, who, as we are informed, is about to take him to New-York, with an offer to run him against ECLIPSE, for a stake of 40,000 dollars. The money is raised, and Whip is now practising on the Franklin course."

Jonathan Jennings, John Test, and Radliff Boon, have been elected to the 19th Congress, from the state of Indiana.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North Carolina, on the second Thursday of November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Sheppard, of Stokes do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crutch, of Wake do.
Walter F. Locke, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The following is the caucus ticket, formed by a nocturnal convocation at Raleigh, last winter, and adopted to vote for W. H. Crawford as President, and the whiskey insurgent Albert Gallatin, for Vice-President. We leave it to the people—an independent American people, jealous of their rights as freemen—to say which they will vote for: whether for the People's Ticket, one of their own choosing, or for the caucus ticket, formed by a combination of aspiring radicals?

Caucus Ticket.—John Paxton, Rutherford; Meshack Franklin, Surry; Robert Williamson, Lincoln; James Legrand, Montgomery; Abraham Phillips, Rockingham; A. G. Randolph, Benj. H. Covington, Richmond; Thos. Ruffin, Orange; Nathaniel Jones, Wake; John Hall, Warren; George Outlaw, sen. Bertie; Chas. E. Johnson, Chowan; Thos. W. Blackledge, Beaufort; John Owen, Bladen; William Blackledge, sen. Lenoir.

INDICATIONS.

At a muster of Capt. Brown's artillery company, in Hillsboro, on the 4th inst. a vote was taken on the presidency—the result was:

Jackson	29
Crawford	17
Adams	2
Clay	2

A vote in Capt. Thompson's militia company, of the same place, on the same day, exhibited this result:

Jackson	45
Crawford	22
Adams	12
Clay	3

The Grand Jury of Cumberland county, attending the court in Fayetteville, took a vote among themselves, Thursday, the 9th inst. on the Presidency.

Jackson got	4
Adams,	8
Crawford,	3

A vote was taken on the presidency, in Capt. Westbrook's company, in Sampson county; the result was, that

Jackson got	68
Adams,	4
All others,	none!

Christopher Rankin, Esq. is re-elected from the state of Mississippi, in the 19th Congress. He is a firm friend of Gen. Jackson; from hence we may infer that a majority of that state is friendly to the election of the hero of Orleans.

New York.—A letter is published in the New York American of the 8th inst. signed by thirteen members of the legislature of that state, declaring that "having taken pains to ascertain the sentiments of the members of the legislature, both at the last and the present [August] session, they are satisfied that there is a decided majority of members opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford to the office of President of the United States."

Accounts from Jamaica to the 16th ult. have been received at New York. About twenty persons convicted of Piracy, had been ordered for execution on the 16th.

Backing out.—The hon. Joshua Gage, who was nominated a Crawford elector in the state of Maine, has (no doubt from prudential reasons) declined being any longer considered a candidate.

FROM THE ALBANY N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

We are informed that senator Bowman, early in the morning, after his arrival at Rochester, on his return home, met with a counterfeiter of himself suspended high between the heavens and the earth, over one of the principal streets, with appropriate labels attached thereto, expressive of popular indignation at his official conduct. We mention the fact, without intending to justify the act; but merely to show the temper of the times. The effigy was subsequently cut down by order of the trustees of the village; when the unruly populace threw it into the river, and pelted it heartily with stones.

Johnson's Dictionary.—Arrangements have been made in New-York, for publishing an American edition of Johnson's Dictionary, with the additions of Mr. Todd, to which is to be applied a corrected system of Walker's pronunciation, arranged with great care, as a standard volume of reference, suited to the present state of science and literature.

LA FAYETTE.

The New-York Corporation had resolved to deliver the General in Boston free of any expenses, and had actually paid to New-Haven; but the New-Haven Committee insisted on taking him out of their hands, and furnished horses and carriages and provided for all expenses as far as New-London.

The General on his way from New York to New-Haven was obliged to stop every few miles, and receive the welcome of the crowds who assembled in every village. At Putnam's Hill in Greenwich, Conn. where Putnam escaped from the British by riding down almost a perpendicular flight of rocks, the ladies erected an arch and wreath of sweet briars, roses, &c. over which waved the flag carried by the regiment of that place in the battle of White Plains. The venerable Dr. Lewis, a Chaplain in the Revolution, wrote as an inscription—"This arch, on the hill rendered memorable by the brave General Putnam, is erected in honor of the illustrious, the Marquis de La Fayette, the early and distinguished champion of American liberty, and the tried friend of Washington." When the General arrived, Mr. Lewis took him by the hand and said, "With the millions of America, I welcome you to this land of freedom, and rejoice that God has spared my life to see that veteran General, who so eminently distinguished himself in procuring her liberties." The Marquis was much affected by this interview with his old companion, and with the people. He bowed to the gentlemen, and then to the ladies, thanked them for their attention, and said he was happy to find himself among them. On parting, Mr. Lewis said, "Sir, America loves you!" And Sir, said the Marquis, "I truly love America."

George Washington Lafayette, who has arrived with his father, is the same who, in 1795, escaped from France, and arrived at Boston, where he was supported by General Washington, then President, out of his private purse, and was, for some time, a member of the Cambridge College—he afterwards returned to France, and distinguished himself as an officer in Bonaparte's army. *Balt. Pat.*

Substantial Gratitude.—It is said, that on the return of La Fayette from Portsmouth to Boston, he received notice that there was deposited, in one of the Banks, to his credit, the sum of \$20,000. Whether this sum was the donation of one individual, or of more than one, it is not known.

A letter from N. York thus describes general Lafayette and his son: "His dress is a blue coat, yellow vest, and black pantaloons, which come down over his shoes so low as to hide his stockings—he is lame in his left leg, and walks upon the side of his foot. He is, I should think, over six feet high, stoops a little—of sandy complexion—speaks broken English, and has the appearance of a Frenchman both in looks and politeness. He is excessively fond of pleasantries."

His son, George Washington, looks to be about 45 years old—there is nothing very prepossessing in his appearance; but I think the good ladies of your city may be pleased with him notwithstanding. The general shakes hands, cordially, with every person that is introduced to him."

LA FAYETTE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A meeting has been held by the citizens of Raleigh, for making arrangements to receive the nation's guest in a manner corresponding with the dignity of the state, and the patriotism of its citizens. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That his Excellency, Governor Holmes, be respectfully requested, for and in behalf of the Police and citizens of Raleigh, to invite Gen. Lafayette to visit our city—desiring him to inform us of the time when we may expect him; and to transmit the invitation, with the proceedings of this meeting by a special messenger.

Resolved, That Col. Wm. Polk, a Revolutionary Officer, be appointed to address Gen. Lafayette on his arrival at Raleigh.

Very splendid preparations are also making in Fayetteville, to receive this early and devoted friend of American liberty. It is contemplated that the citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville will unite in honoring the General at the latter place.

Capt. Partridge has determined upon removing, in the course of next summer, his military and scientific Academy, from Norwich, Vermont, to Middletown, Connecticut.

A letter from Paris, of a late date, mentions the arrival of Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, in that capital, and that his costume attracted as much attention as a Sandwich Island Indian would.

By a late law of the legislature of Ohio, it is made the duty of the master, at the expiration of the service of an apprentice, to furnish him (the apprentice) "with a new Bible, and at least two suits of common apparel."

Mr. CALHOUN.

There appears so general a feeling throughout the country in favor of J. C. Calhoun, that we will wager any amount on his election to the Vice Presidency, by the electoral colleges. Whatever diversity of opinion there may be with regard to the first office, there can no longer be a doubt as to the result of the second—we are gratified to find this great man so generally a favorite in every section of the country; and though we shall be pleased to witness his election, yet we must inquire who will be found to preside over the War Department, in a manner so well calculated to insure the respect of the army, and so happily conducive to the public interest. *Metropolitan.*

The officers of the 15th regt. New-York State artillery, on drill at Manlius, balloted, the 19th ult. for President: Jackson got 18, Adams 35, Crawford none—and yet that state is to vote for Crawford!!! What presumption!

A letter from Havana, August 26, states "RODRIGUEZ, a colonel at Matanzas, has proclaimed the constitution. You will, I suppose, adds the writer, receive papers from Havana in Philadelphia, which will possibly detail the whole, but I am of opinion that it is of more importance than we are aware of, as there were yesterday two expresses from Matanzas, and the streets have been patrolled there two nights." *Franklin Gazette*

The Jamaica Public Advertiser of the 10th ult. contains the trial of Benito Casel, Jose Maria delos Santos, and Estevan Martinez, on a charge of piracy and murder on board the Springbird, John Bull, Caledonia, and Argus. The whole, after a patient trial, were found guilty.

Captain Woodbury informs, that the twenty pirates were to be hung at Jamaica, on the 16th ult. the day he sailed.

Mexico.—The Mexican Congress have solemnly recognized ALL the public debts of the Mexican nation, however contracted, or under whatever system. This evidence of good faith and magnanimity on the part of the Mexican government, must secure the respect of enlightened men of all nations, and serve to perpetuate the free systems by which the Mexican nation is now governed.

MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We are happy to state, that Mr. Brazier, Assistant Engineer of the state, and Mr. John McRea of this town are collecting materials for an elegant map of this state. For this purpose, they are placing for correction a map of each county in the hands of some experienced surveyors residing in the county.

The old map of Price and Strother is generally correct; but since its publication, new counties have been formed, new towns established, new roads opened, and names of places changed.

With the materials which will be afforded by the surveys which have already been made under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements, and those which they will be enabled to procure, these gentlemen will, no doubt, be able to obtain a very correct map of the state. *Fayetteville Observer.*

The Rev. Mr. OSBORNE.

Late from Baltimore, will preach in the Court House in Salisbury, on Thursday next, the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time the bell will be rung. *Sept. 27, 1824.*

The subscribers to his Books, are desired to call on him, at that time, and receive their copies of the work: the books are now deposited with Mr. Thomas Holmes, and may be had at any time by calling at his house of entertainment.

DIED.

In this county, on the 20th inst. after a tedious illness, Mr. Richard Tomason, aged 64 years—an old inhabitant of Rowan, and a soldier of the Revolution.

At his residence in Iredell county, on the 17th inst. Mr. William Morrison, in the 82d year of his age. Of him it may in truth be said, a good man hath died. His industry and honesty, his sobriety and temperance, combined with a disposition gentle, and a heart affectionate and benevolent, endeared him to his family, and commanded the esteem and respect of his neighbors and acquaintances. No less obvious, in the course of his life, were the power and consolations of Religion. This, indeed, shed an influence yet more cheering and salutary, dispelling from his path the darkness which worldly adversity threw around it, and from his mind the gloom of horror arising from the consciousness of guilt: nor did it fail to dissipate even the terrors of the grave, by raising his views to a living and exalted Saviour. With his confidence fixed on this Saviour, he endured his affliction with fortitude and without a murmur; and gave up the ghost, commending his spirit into the hands of his Redeemer. *[COMMUNICATED.]*

In Raleigh, on the 11th inst. after an illness of five days only, Mr. Stephen Haywood; leaving a wife, eight children, and many other relatives and friends to mourn the irreparable and unexpected loss. As a tribute of respect for the memory of a departed friend, the writer of this brief notice takes pleasure in saying, that the deceased was truly an affectionate husband, a fond and tender parent, a kind neighbor, and a sincere friend. He was a steadfast and uniform Republican, of incorruptible integrity, devoted to the Republican institutions of his country; and he was an honest man. *Register.*

At the Sweet Springs, in Virginia, on the 1st inst. Moses Mordecai, Esq. of this vicinity. Mr. Mordecai was an eminent Lawyer, and his practice was commensurate with his talents. He has left a wife and three children to deplore his loss.

At his father's residence in Oxford, Connecticut, on the 9th inst. with the typhus fever, Mr. Sebastian M. Dutton, editor and proprietor of the New-Haven Pilot, aged 24 years.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 16.

Cotton, 11 to 13; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 5; wheat, new 80 a85 ct.; whiskey, 32; 3; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, 90 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 10; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 24 and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3/4 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 13.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 13 1/2 a 14 Whiskey 31 a 32 cts.; Bacon, 8 a 9 cts.; Hams, 11 a 12 1/2; Lard, 14; Haggling, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 1/2 to 19; Inf. to good, 15 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 1/2 a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 a 3 1/2 per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 3 1/2 a 4 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—The market is entirely at a stand. We have heard of the sale of but one small lot of the new crop, as mentioned in our last, at 14 1/2 cents. It is impossible, as yet, to know at what price the market will open, the last accounts from Europe being so unfavorable.

By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

ORANGE COUNTY.....TRIUMPHANT!

We have seen, for four or five weeks past, a notice published in the Raleigh Register, for the friends of Crawford and Gallatin in Orange county, to meet together for the purpose of ascertaining their strength in the county. In pursuance of such notice, a considerable meeting took place at Mason-Hall, in that county, on the 18th inst., at which time and place a muster also took place. The meeting was addressed by several persons, with warmth and vehemence, in behalf of the caucus candidates: the vote being taken, the result appeared as follows:

For Jackson,	62
Crawford,	21
Adams,	4

This so frustrated the hopes of the caucuses, that they did not attempt any further proceedings, but each individual trod his way in silence home—where, we presume, they are yet brooding over the signal defeat received at the hands of the people at Mason-Hall.

The Hillsboro paper says that a number of the friends of Mr. Adams voted for Gen'l. Jackson, having determined to go with the people's ticket, as being the only chance they now have of expressing their dislike of caucus management.

The Charleston Board of Health report two new cases of yellow fever on the 15th inst.; and NINE new cases on the 16th! A Miss Rebecca Simpson died of the yellow fever on the 12th, and her father died of the same complaint on the second day after.

The Board of health of New Orleans, reported on the 19th and 20th of August, seven deaths by Yellow Fever.

A heavy gale was experienced in Charleston on the 14th inst.—which wrecked and drove on shore ten or twelve vessels, of different descriptions, and did considerable other damage.

Cape Fear River.—We are pleased to learn that the works below Wilmington are nearly completed, and we trust they will accomplish the object desired, of deepening the Ship Channel, so that, in future, there will be no need of lighters to enable vessels to bring their cargoes to, and carry them from, the wharves at Wilmington.

We learn that the merchants of Fayetteville, from a late swell in the River, have been enabled to replenish their Stores with goods of all kinds.

Raleigh Register.

From Spain.—The Brig Ontario has arrived at Boston from Malaga, bringing accounts to Aug. 4. The Editors of the Palladium inform, that it was reported at Malaga, that the French Consul had been ordered to leave Gibraltar in eight days, and that 8,000 British troops had arrived at Lisbon. The Spanish Liberals at Malaga were highly elated at the news. Rumours were received daily of disturbances in different parts of Spain. About 2,000 persons had arrived at Malaga to be transported to the different fortresses, for being concerned in the late Revolution.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 14.

Latest from Colombia.—The schooner Pearl, capt. Durkee, has arrived below from La Guayra, whence she sailed on the 27th ult. To the politeness of Mr. T. G. Reyburn, who came passenger in her, and reached the city last night in the steam boat from Annapolis, the editors of the American are indebted for Caracas papers to the 25th ult. inclusive.

The Colombian Government were paying off their *vales*, by bills on England, and had ordered that no more should be issued. All claims against the government were now paid in cash as soon as adjusted.

The accounts from Peru were favorable—the general opinion was, that the war would be at an end before the troops recently embarked from Porto Cavello would arrive, as the Royal troops were said to be much divided.

Lord Cochran had gone to take command of the Chilean Navy, and to co-operate with Bolivar, with a view to intercept the man of war Asia, and other vessels lately sent from Spain. *Patriot.*

By a new late alteration in the British Navy, what are called *ban yan days* are abolished; meat, vegetables, flour or peas, is to be issued daily; tea and coffee, to make a pint of liquid, to be issued every evening; spirits being substituted instead of beer or wine, but reduced one half.

The Nation's Guest.—On Saturday forenoon General La Fayette was escorted to St. John's Hall, says the N. York Evening Post, where the several degrees of masonry were conferred on him in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, of Royal Arch Masons (he having before passed the square) by Rich'd. Pennell, M. D. Deputy Grand High Priest of said Chapter. There were next conferred on him the several orders of Knighthood in Morton Encampment No. 4, by the same gentleman, who is the present Grand Commander.—George Washington La Fayette had previously received the same degrees in the above Chapter and Encampment.

A letter dated at Point Coupee, near New Orleans, on the 12th ult. states, that "Mr. Lewis, the celebrated musician, and his lady, were both lying dangerously ill. Two of their sons, the oldest and the youngest, were buried last week. The parents have not yet been informed of their death. The other children have been removed to the neighboring plantations, where every attention is paid to them, and they are convalescent."

Salisbury Light Infantry.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House, on Thursday, the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, to be reviewed by the Col. Comdt. of the Reg't.

By order of Capt. Hy. Giles.

LEWIS UTMAN, O. S.

N. B. It is requested that those who have not provided themselves with the uniform adopted by the company, will do so by the day of review; as it is desired that the company should hold that rank and position in the regiment which is justly its due.

Sept. 25, 1824. 2d/26

Notice.

AT August county court, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Dinkins, dec'd. All persons having demands against said estate, are requested to render them in to the subscriber as soon as convenient, that provision may be made for the payment thereof. Also, those indebted to said estate, will please to make payment as soon as possible, as no indulgence can be given.

JAS. DINKINS, Adm'r.

Mecklenburg co., N. C. Aug. 28, 1824. 3d/27

Town Lots.—Sale!!

WILL be sold, at public auction, on Friday, the 5th of November next, at the Court House in the new Town of Lexington, (Davidson county) twelve town lots in said new town, being all the lots remaining unsold. The terms will be, bonds and approved security, at six and twelve months; title will be conveyed to the purchaser on executing the bonds.

JOHN MONROE,

JOHN CLEMMONS, } Com'rs.

DAVID COX,

Sept. 25, 1824. 3d/27

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 19th inst. a negro man, by the name of LEVI; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, tolerably black complexion, middle size, has a scar caused by a cut with a knife across the back of one of his hands, and a small scar on the right side of his neck a little below his ear; had no clothing but a shirt, trousers, and blanket. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will give information to the subscriber, within three miles of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. where the said negro is, or may be had,—and all necessary charges will be paid.

DANIEL CLINE.

Sept. 25, 1824. 3d/27

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures in this College will commence in Charleston, on the second Monday in November next, and continue five months.—The Professors are—

John Edwards Holbrook, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel Henry Dickinson, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, and the diseases of Women and Infants.

James Ramsey, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

Henry R. Frost, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Stephen Elliott, L. L. D. Professor of Natural History and Botany.

THOMAS G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

Aug. 30, 1824. 1639

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824: Robert Simonton vs. John Alexander; original attachment, returned levied on land. It is ordered by the Court that unless the defendant in this suit appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that notice thereof be published three months in the Western Carolinian.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C'k.

Price adv. \$4. 3d/37

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824: Robert Simonton vs. Edward B. Galtier; original attachment, returned levied on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear before the next term of the said court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C'k.

Price adv. \$4. 3d/37

THE MUSE.

FROM "SAYINGS AND DOINGS."
LOVE.

Love that is but slightly grounded,
Separation soon may cure;
'Tis a dream on fancy founded,
Wanting substance to endure.
True affection lasts the longer,
When its brightest hours are o'er;
Parting hours bind it stronger—
Memory but endears it more.
Dearest, then, the tender sorrow,
Teaching passion to endure,
Which can strength from memory borrow,
Loves—yet never hopes a cure.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN REGISTER.
LA FAYETTE.

The Hero's come, and on his brow
A cypress wreath is gathering now;
And glory's plumes are waving yet,
Upon the brow of La Fayette.
I've mark'd his ardent, daring eye,
In warrior's camp and battle cry,
'Midst clashing steel and murderous strife
Of man to sever man from life.
I've mark'd his sympathetic tear
To fallen foes; and I reverse
That sterling worth and nobleness
That help'd us in our sore distress.
If e'er 's a boon to nation given,
Or mortal man from highest Heaven,
That boon is ours, and lingers yet—
Our country's glory—La Fayette!

YORKTOWN.

The following is Dean Swift's description of the amusements of modern Young men....whether these amusements are still in vogue, at this day, will require "no wizard" to ascertain:

ED. CAR.

Gaming, talking, swearing, drinking,
Hunting, shooting, never thinking;
Chattering nonsense all day long,
Humming half an opera song;
Choosing baubles, rings and jewels,
Writing verses, fighting duels;
Mincing words in conversation;
Ridiculing all the nation;
Admiring their own pretty faces,
As if possessed of all the graces;
And, though no bigger than a RAT,
Peeping under each Girl's hat!!

ORIGINAL.

OBITUARY.

The following reflections accompanied the communication of the death of Miss Mary B. Grier, of Mecklenburg county, noticed in our last week's paper:

Death is the common lot of man; and usually appears a common matter, till it visits our homes. It then assumes, in our view, all the dread solemnity and awful decision of its true character. Surviving friends, however, yet smarting under the stroke, too frequently indulge in exaggerated descriptions. The bleeding heart too often gives, and society sympathizing often admit, ascriptions of virtues to the deceased, though morality, truth and candor, require their suppression.—But as a virtuous example may speak, when the person who gave it is removed from mortal view; so it is due to the character of the deceased, when virtuous, to record it with candor, and due to society to know it.

Without pretending to ascribe to the subject of this notice any exclusive virtue, (an ascription which her delicacy would have feelingly rejected) we are authorized by facts to say, that she was one who, by piety and amiable qualities, had already acquired the universal esteem of those who enjoyed her acquaintance; that already had she become a useful member of society, and promised to constitute one of its best ornaments. She was modest without servility, dignified without ostentation; she was sober without sadness, and cheerful without levity. To her acquaintance, as well as relatives, she was pleasant in her life and useful by her conversation and example. Her gravity, prudence, and intelligence, commanded esteem; while cheerful and enlightened piety adorned her other virtues. But we trust she was destined for higher bliss; and who could bid her stay with us, when her Lord intimated that her work was done, and called her home?

She had, early in life, chosen that better part which should not be taken from her. Her piety did not consist in mere profession; she sought its reality in the exercises of the heart. Her graces were not the product of nature's garden; nor were they cultivated by the hand of fancy; they were equally distant from cold calculation, and ignorant enthusiasm. She judged knowledge essential to piety; and sought it from a higher source than nature's light, or easy and indifferent opinion. She indeed loved variety, and did not limit her inquiries to holy scripture alone. In the range of human knowledge, she found many subjects, on which she improved her mind and gratified her taste. She judged the works of nature, and of nature's God, worthy of her attention; and application to these, consistent with the highest destinies of man. But she did not forget to derive her religious intelligence from the Holy Oracles, and to

seek divine illumination from on high.—She judged that saving faith has but one foundation—the free promise of God; and that genuine religious affection must flow from a saving knowledge of divine truth. Thus prepared, her work was not to begin when the fatal disease first intimated the approach of death.

In the earliest stage of her complaint, without the influence of imaginary fears, she contemplated its fatal termination.—Early she apprehended its language to be, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him." She arose and trimmed her lamp; nor was it gone out, or the oil spent. She went with joy and triumph to the feast.

Although we might record much of her conversation, during her illness, for the satisfaction of inquiring Christians, and her expressions, which are worthy of a place in memoirs; at present we forbear, and only state some general facts. Her patience was unwearied, during a course of long and intense sufferings. It was not the effect of insensibility, for her mind was feeling, energetic, and lively. A murmur was never heard from her lips; nay, her patience turned to gratitude and thanksgiving. Her resignation to the sovereign will of God, became serene contentment: it turned to approbation. She became willing to leave this world, not because it had afforded her less enjoyment, nor because it promised less than it did to others,—she enjoyed herself and society,—but because it had no attractions for her, compared with eternal bliss; and because it was the will of her Heavenly Father, that she should now remove. She approached her end, fearless and joyful as the patient traveller, drawing near his long desired home.

"That life is long which answers life's great end."

Her love was not founded on high wrought imaginations of the love of Christ—she knew his character, and she loved him. Her serenity of mind was supported by an unwavering faith in her Redeemer. She knew his name, and therefore she put her trust in him. Early in her illness, she obtained a confidence in her God, which was never again shaken, while strength permitted her to give even a token of continued peace and joy. This strength continued till near the last hour.

Having wished to live only for the glory of God, and the good of society, she obtained her desire. She glorified God in her death, and left an instructive and profitable example to those who would observe it.

Let the impious learn—let the pious rejoice—let relations console themselves. Even the dreaded death bed, is rest and peace to such a believer.

IGNORANCE, the CAUSE of CRIMES.

An examination of the state prison at New York, has presented some curious and instructive results. A letter from a gentleman at New York, to his friend, a member of the legislature from that city, states that of about 580 prisoners in that prison, upon examination it was ascertained about 129 whites, and 118 blacks could not read—that 35 whites and 17 blacks, could read, but not write at all; and, therefore, may be considered as having had very little superior advantages of education to the first class. Thus, of the 580, 247 are in the lowest state of ignorance—or about three-sevenths of the whole. But there is nothing like this portion prevailing in the whole mass of our population. There are certainly not three fourths of the adults in this state, who cannot read and write, and probably the number is much less.

Again of these 580 convicts, 133 are foreigners, and 155 blacks. The whole black population of this state, is about 40,000, out of our 1,400,000 souls, being about one thirty fifth of the whole. But as the New York prison is chiefly filled from the southern part of the state, where the blacks are the most numerous, it will be more fair to state the proportion of the blacks to whites in those counties from which convicts are sent to the New-York prison, as being, at a rough estimate, about as 1 to 20, or 28. Yet, in the prison, they are one fourth of the whole number.

In this investigation and calculation, the inquiry has been confined to two extreme classes of ignorance and degradation. How many of the convicts, (especially those from Europe,) who have not been included in these lists, yet been brought up with few advantages of moral or religious instruction, beyond those of the most grossly ignorant, it is not easy to ascertain, probably very many.

In connexion with these facts, there is another very curious one. The New York Free schools have now been in operation seventeen years, during which time about 14000 scholars have been admitted, many of them from the lowest classes of society, and upon as strict an inquiry as the nature of the case will allow, it appears that but one of them has ever been convicted of an infamous crime.

We do not draw the inference from these facts, that virtue and religion in their highest and purest sense, are the necessary fruits of education, and information, but we think that they shew very strongly, that to this source we may confidently look for that degree of prudence and self

government, which is security against open violation of the laws, and which will always ensure the peace and good order of society.—*Alb. Argus.*

Silk Worm.—In a communication to the Society of Arts and Manufactures, (vol. iv. p. 163,) it is stated by Miss Henrietta Rhodes, that one line of the silk worm, when unwound, measured 404 yards, and when dry, weighed 3 grains. Hence it follows, that one pound avoirdupois of the thread, as spun by the worm, may be extended into a line 53½ miles long, and that a thread which would encompass the earth, would weigh no more than 47 pounds.

Two puncheons of beaver, which were stolen last fall, when on the way from Montreal to New-York, have been recovered. The robbery took place about six miles on the other side of St. John's, where the carter turned off into a bye place, called Coteau de Hetres, being met by his confederates with a load of horse dung and stable litter. The beaver was taken out and the hogheads filled with the substitute, and the weight being the same, the fraud passed undetected until the arrival of the casks in London. Since the fraud was discovered, a reward of five hundred dollars has produced the disclosure.

Sailors of the Franklin.—The seamen attached to this vessel have received their wages, amounting to an enormous sum—nearly \$150,000. Probably one might as well whistle against the wind, as attempt to persuade them to save their money, to lay it up against a future day, or for the benefit of their families when they have any. The jolly fellows can be seen all over the city of New York, two in a coach riding in state. Hundreds of them, probably, will soon be as poor as ever, and forced on to the ocean again, without a cent in their pockets.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Turnpike roads.—It appears, by a statement, that there are 18,329 miles of turnpike road in England, 2591 do. in Wales, 3611 in Scotland—total, 24,531.

Common Schools.—The whole number of primary schools in Boston, is 47, containing 2633 scholars. They are all instructed by females, and divided into seven districts.

The Bank at Port Gibson, (Mississippi) has been robbed of 16 bank bills, (\$605) by a mouse; they were found in its nest, 18 feet from the vault.

We understand that J. W. CRAIG has made a *Portable Threshing Machine*, which has been in operation for some weeks, and which he intends moving from farm to farm. He is at present threshing for four cents per bushel. The machine to purchasers, we are informed, would cost \$500.

Copy of General Smith's certificate:
Baltimore County, Aug. 30

I employ Mr. J. W. Cragg to thresh out my grain with his machine; and, at his request, now state, that it has got out 139 bushels of oats in one hour and forty five minutes. The threshing was clean as it is possibly.

J. SPAR SMITH.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands lately died in London. The National Advocate attributes their death to change of diet; living in their native land on seal skins, blubber oil, and whale fins, and surrendering such luxuries for capons, roast beef, and port wine. It was sufficient to kill persons of more robust habits.

It is a singular fact that the number of Eggs imported into England from France, in the year 1822, was fifty millions, and that the duty collected by the British government upon the importation (10d. per each 120) amounted to upwards of 17,000l. sterling.

CARLISLE. (Pa.) Aug. 12.

A female who professed to cure all manner of diseases to which the human frame is liable, has recently made her appearance in Perry county. The Forrester states that in one case she restored a person to perfect health who had for many years been obliged to support himself on crutches. She had also effected the cure of aggravated cancers in the breast. She speaks the language fluently, is a good chemist, and prepares her medicines from herbs, being very careful to conceal the process. No person has been able to obtain from her any account of herself, who she is, or from whence she came.

Peter Lister was yesterday fined by the Mayor four dollars and costs, for intemperately beating his horse in the public street. The evidence proved that the horse was in a starving condition; was loaded with about 1700 pounds weight, under which he fell, and then was brutally beat to make him rise. Such barbarity should be made an example of as a warning to others. *Franklin Gaz. 28th ult.*

The immense estates belonging to the late Duke of Tuscany, have devolved to the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, as places it on a stable and respectable foundation, and enjoying the labors of Mr. Alexander E. Wilson, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of the nature of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy buildings, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientific education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC T. AVERY.

Bank of South-Carolina.

WHEREAS, Counterfeit Notes of the denominations of \$100 and of \$10, purporting to have been issued by this Bank, have been discovered to be in circulation—of the former, during the last year, and of the latter, recently. The Bank, therefore, deem it advisable to caution the public against receiving any of its Bills, of those two denominations, and requests the holders of such to send them in, to be exchanged for other Bills. The Bank will not issue any more Bills of the said two denominations, until new plates can be procured.

THOMAS W. BACOT, Cashier.

June 6, 1823.

The Public are further informed, that all the Bills of \$100, and those of \$10, which were called in by the above notice, are signed by the late President, T. Jones, since which the Bank has procured new plates of the denomination of \$100; which Bills are signed by the present President, Keating Simons, and are now in circulation. No new bills of \$10 have been issued.

THO. W. BACOT,

Cashier of the Bank of South-Carolina.

Charleston, August 13, 1824.

N. B. The editors of papers in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, may render a service to the public, by inserting the above in their columns.

4it'25

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Savage & Kunsman, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, will present them for payment; and all those indebted to the same, will please to call and settle their accounts forthwith, to their agent, Walter J. Ramsey, in Salisbury, as it is indispensable that the business should be speedily closed.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE,

H. KUNSMAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1824.

4it'25

Clock and Watch making.

The above business, connected with the silversmithing, in all its various branches, will be carried on in the establishment formerly occupied by Savage & Kunsman; and every exertion, in reason, made to give satisfaction, by the public's humble servant,

JOHN Y. SAVAGE.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1824.

4it'25

Notice.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, on Monday the 20th day of September next, at the Court-House in Lincolnton—or so much thereof as will discharge the tax due thereon for the year 1822, and the contingent charges: 200 acres, lying on the Catawba river, joining lands of William Henderson and others, the property of William Davidson, (not listed.) 46 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of Loville & Potter and others, the property of Azel Cross, or — Rarack, (do. do.)

75 acres, lying on Naked creek, joining lands of William Countz and others, the property of Uriah Davis, (do. do.)

34 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of John Null and others, the property of Phillip Rhine, (do. do.)

232 acres, lying on the waters of Maiden creek, joining lands of John Fulenwider, George Lutz and others, the property of Jarrett's Legatees, (do. do.)

198 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek, joining lands of John Little and others, the property of John Pringle's Legatees, (do. do.)

July 23, 1824. JNO. COULTER, Sheriff.

8it'25

Dwight's Theology.

THIS justly celebrated work has undergone seven or eight editions in England. "It is now published there in a pocket form—it having been previously stereotyped, in octavo and quarto." S. Converse of New-Haven, has purchased the copy right of this most excellent work, for the United States, and has already published two or three stereotype editions.—More than one hundred copies of his editions have, within a few months, been circulated in Western Carolina, it is believed, to the universal satisfaction of subscribers. The present edition is, in all respects, to be equal to his former editions. The price of the present and future editions, well bound, is Eleven Dollars to subscribers, Twelve Dollars to non-subscribers. Subscriptions to be paid on the delivery of the Books, in December next.

Subscriptions received by the gentlemen who took them last year, and in general by the Clergy of Concord Presbytery.

August 16, 1824. 6it'24

Store-House at Mocksville, TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 7it'24

Valuable Lands, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the state of Tennessee some time in the spring of 1825, will sell, at public vendue, at his dwelling-house, on the 15th day of October next, the plantation whereon he now lives, containing 182 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses; good meadows, and an orchard, with about 80 acres of cleared land, fit for cultivation, of which 40 acres are fresh, (lately cleared) all as good land as any in the neighborhood.

Also, another tract, adjoining Abraham Airey, on which there is a great quantity of oak timber, valuable for rails and building; the soil, too, is of an excellent quality.

Also, another tract, adjoining Theobald Lantz. Any person wishing to purchase good land, will do well to call on the subscriber, sometime previous to the sale, and view the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

J. W. WALTON.

September, 14, 1824. 3it'25

N. B. He will also sell, on the same day, and at the same place, a great quantity of excellent Corn.

Martin F. Revell, Tailor.

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business.

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Panel Gigs, Chariotees, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landauls, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Window Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

Negro Kellace.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 11th day of the present month, a negro man by the name of Kellace, about twenty two or three years of age, nearly six feet high, inclined to yellow, with long legs and arms, and otherwise slender made, and stoops forward when walking; he has a scar on the side of the instep, occasioned by the cut of an axe, has one or more knots just below the shoulder blade, speaks short and not plain. Also, was taken about the time he ran away, out of my house, about four hundred dollars; one hundred and fifty-two of the silver in change, and the balance in bills, a one hundred dollar bill on the State Bank of North Carolina, another hundred dollar bill on the Bank of Darien, or the State Bank of Georgia, and the other fifty in small bills. Also, taken at the same time, a number of papers and notes to the amount of upwards of thirteen hundred dollars, and bills of sale and titles to land. One hundred dollars will be given for the recovery of the above papers and money, or in proportion for what is got, and twenty dollars for the said negro, if secured in any jail so that I get him, or if brought home, all reasonable charges paid. Any communication on the above subject directed to Longmire's Store, Edgefield District, South-Carolina, will be thankfully received.

EDWARD HARRISON.

August 18, 1824. 3it'25

State of North-Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, vs. Robert Tinsley: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant comes forward before the 2nd Monday of September next, and reply and plead, that judgment will be entered, pro confesso, and property levied upon will be sold to the plaintiff's recovery.

By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. \$4. 1it'25

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Willoughborough, June 20th, 1824.